



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

members, accordingly, should be Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States—and Japan (p. 587). Had he written a chapter on the Japanese government, Professor Ogg would perhaps have shortened his list of “free nations.”

The volume is admirably adapted for use as a text for courses in War-Issues and Comparative Government, or as a handy reference-work for the general reader. For purposes of instruction, the lists of “Selected References,” including only such works as are available in English, are particularly valuable.

PARKER THOMAS MOON,
Columbia University.

China and the World-War. By W. REGINALD WHEELER. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919. ix+263 pp. \$1.75.

This compact volume is a convenient and useful summary of recent Chinese history—from August, 1914, to October, 1918. It deals primarily with international relations. Separate chapters give accounts of the Japanese capture of Tsingtao, the breaking of relations with Germany and the declaration of war, the Lansing-Ishii agreement (including a survey of America's previous policy in China), and the Chinese-Japanese Military Agreement of 1918. An adequate background of domestic politics is supplied—indeed the chapters on relations with Germany deal chiefly with the domestic events and considerations upon which rested the issue of declaring war. The last chapter sums up Chinese problems, external and internal, political, economic and educational, as they appeared in the fall of 1918; and then proceeds to earn its caption—China's Future as Affected by the Aims of the Allies. The “Aims of the Allies” are those of the summer of 1918 and are defined wholly in Wilsonian terms. The applicability of these principles to the problems is the climax toward which the book is constructed.

The account is highly readable. A few leading events are systematically discussed, with careful enumerations of opinions pro and con and with frequent quotations from the native press and from authorities such as Putnam Weale, Thomas F. Millard and Stanley K. Hornbeck. Perhaps many will think the proportion of balanced quotations is unduly large and would prefer that the author come out boldly with his own opinion, e.g., of the Lansing-Ishii notes. Important documents which bear directly upon this history are presented either in the text or in appendices. The last appendix gives, with brief comments, a

prize list of thirty-eight "best books" on China and Chinese life. The index is good. There are a few inaccuracies, e.g., China's ultimatum to Germany is termed a breaking of relations (p. 67).

The author was teaching in China during most of the period covered. He sympathizes with the Chinese. (What American does not?) He has faith in them. But he is moderate, not blind to their faults, and the book is not an attack upon Japan. And if he makes an appeal, it is on behalf rather of the peace of the world than of the special interests of the Chinese. The Chinese should receive justice, tempered with generosity, not primarily to save China or to foil the imperialistic party of Japan, but to prevent the wars which are inherent in the situation of the Far East, just as they have been in the Near East, if the old aims and methods of national rivalries are to continue. The author believes that China would be able herself to solve her gigantic problems within a generation and with no great amount of foreign aid, *if* the Powers would treat her in accord with the four principles of international dealing which were laid down by President Wilson on July 4, 1918. Application of the same principles would solve the problems of China's foreign relations. The author elaborates on their applicability (pp. 167-171). The World-War must be followed by a World-Peace; Asia can not safely be ignored or excluded. If this peace is such as to assure to China security and justice so that the half of her revenue now spent on military forces can be saved, and if the Powers will consent to the revision of the old treaties "upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned," well and good; but "the writer makes bold to say that unless this is done the consequences from the standpoint of world-peace will be disastrous." These words were written shortly before the Armistice. How scant was the attention which the Peace Conference gave to the problems of the Far East and how unsatisfactory was its work in what it did do, a disillusioned world well knows. Does there remain a possibility that statesmen will arise in the United States who will so use the power and prestige of this country that it, single-handed if necessary, will accomplish what the Peace Conference failed to accomplish in the Far East? This seems now the only chance of escaping those disasters in the Far East which Mr. Wheeler is not alone in perceiving are inherent in the present situation.

BENJ. B. WALLACE,
Northwestern University.